

# CENSUS OF CANADA, RECENSEMENT DU CANADA.

1891.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DÉPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

BULLETIN No. 8.

MANUFACTURES.
APRIL, 1892.

# CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.

### BULLETIN No. 8.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, APRIL, 1892.

Bulletin No. 8 contains the first of a series of reports upon the manufacturing industries of Canada.

It relates to the (a) total number of Industrial Establishments, (b) the value of machinery and tools, (c) the number of employes and (d) the number of steam engines.

In the sense in which the words "Industrial Establishments" are used in this connection no reference is intended to mining, either as to the number of miners or the steam power employed in that branch of industry.

The total number of Industrial Establishments in Canada, as reported by the census enumerators in April, 1891, was 75,765. In 1881 the number was 49,923, showing, that during ten years there was an increase of 25,842, or nearly 52 per cent.

The total number of employes in these establishments in 1891 was 367,496, an increase of 112,561 during the ten years; which is equal to 44 per cent. Classified, the employes in 1881 and 1891 were as under:

s	1881.	1891.	Increase.	
		2001.	Numerical.	Percentage.
Men	193,945	270,764	76,819	39.6
Women	41,542	70,262	28,720	69.0
Boys	14,181	19,421	5,240	$36 \cdot 7$
Girls	5,267	7,049	1,782	$33 \cdot 7$
Total	254,935	367,496	112,561	44.15

The absolute growth is greatest in the employment of women, the development of occupations for women in Canada, as in other countries, having been one of the marked features of the past ten years.

The proportion of men, women, boys and girls in every 100 wage-earners employed in our factories and workshops is as follows:

	1881.	1891.
Men	$76 \cdot 07$	$73 \cdot 67$
Women	$16 \cdot 29$	$19\cdot 12$
Boys	$5\cdot 56$	$5 \cdot 28$
Girls		$1 \cdot 93$
	$100 \cdot 00$	$100 \cdot 00$

It will be seen by this table that the male workers have by far the larger proportion of the work of the Industrial establishments to do.

Relatively, women, while they have enlarged their field of work, are still far behind the other sex.

In 1881 in Scotland, where in many respects the conditions of life are similar to those of Canada, there were 206 male and 132 females in every 338 persons employed in manufacturing.

In Canada, in 1881, there were 276 males and 62 females in every 338 persons, and in 1891, there were 266 males and 72 females.

Female workers in Canadian Industrial establishments are, as to numbers employed, far behind the sex in Scotland.

The proportion of boys and girls under 16 years of age has been reduced in Canada during the past ten years, but not to any great degree.

Taking the twenty year period for the four Provinces which, in 1871, formed the Confederation, we find that the number of establishments in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1891 was 70,929, and in 1871, it was 41,257. This shows a gain in twenty years of 29,672 industrial establishments, or 72 per cent.

The number of employes in 1871 was 187,942, and in 1891 it was 342,661, showing a gain of 154,719, or 81.3 per cent. in the 20 years.

The census of 1891 shows that the newer members of the Confederation have added 4836 to the number of establishments, and have increased the number of employes by 24,835.

The proportion of the industrial strength of the country belonging to the newer provinces is 6.38 as measured by establishments, and 6.80 as measured by the number of employes.

The proportion for the several provinces in 1891 is as follows:

	In Establi	SHMENTS.	IN EMPLOYES.
Ontario	42.3	per cent.	$45 \cdot 0$
Quebec		"	$31 \cdot 7$
Nova Scotia		ί.	$9 \cdot 3$
New Brunswick	$7 \cdot 1$	"	$7 \cdot 2$
Other Provinces	6 · 4	66	$6 \cdot 8$
		-	
Total	100.0		$100 \cdot 0$

In 1881 the proportion was as follows:-

•	In Establ	ISHMENTS.	In Emp	LOYES.
Ontario	46.01	er cent.	46.4 p	er cent.
Quebec		"	$33 \cdot 6$	66.
Nova Scotia		66	$8 \cdot 0$	66
New Brunswick	$6 \cdot 2$	6.6	$7 \cdot 8$	66
Other Provinces	$5 \cdot 1$	"	$4 \cdot 2$	6
Total	$100 \cdot 0$		$100 \cdot 0$	

The position of the Provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employes for 1881 and 1891 is as follows:—

	188	1.	1891.		
	Establishments.	Employes.	Establishments.	Employes.	
Ontario	23,058	118,308	32,028	165,335	
Quebec	15,848.	85,673	23,110	116,467	
Nova Scotia	5,459	20,390	10,372	34,250	
New Brunswick	3,117	19,922	5,419	26,609	
Other Provinces	2,441	10,642	4,836	24,835	

The newer members of the Confederation have advanced rapidly in industrial life.

Prince Edward Island had 5767 employes in 1881 and 7906 in 1891—an increase of 37 per cent. in the ten years.

Manitoba has increased from 1921 in 1881 to 4375 in 1891—an increase of 127 per cent. This though a great gain absolutely, is, relatively to population, less than the gain in population, owing no doubt, to the fact that the farm possesses greater attractions in the Prairie Province than factory and workshop.

The North-West Territories returned 83 employes in industrial establishments in 1881 and 1081 in 1891.

British Columbia had 2871 in 1881, and 11,473 in 1891—an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

The proportion of employes to each 10,000 of the total population is as follows:—

PROVINCE.	1881.	1891.
<del></del>	2.061	
Ontario	601	· 782
Quebec	627	782
Nova Scotia	452	760
New Brunswick	-620	828
Prince Edward Island	528	725
Manitoba	308	287
British Columbia	580	1175
North-West Territories	19	162

A few comparisons are here given to show the development which has taken place in important industries during ten years.

In the manufacture of foods, animal and vegetable, the manufactories include Flour and Grist Mills, Bakeries, Confectionery, Pickles, Preserved Fruits, Vegetables and Meats and Cheese and Butter Factories.

These in 1881 numbered 4,702, employing 21,146 hands. In 1891 they numbered 11,910, employing 51,585 hands.

Divided according to Provinces:—these are as follows:

	1881.		1891.	
	Establish- ments.	Employes.	Establish- ments.	Employes.
Ontario	2,177 $1,524$ $386$ $315$ $194$ $28$ $72$ $6$	7,587 4,246 2,458 2,998 2,177 121 1,546 13	3,384 4,390 2,104 1,167 508 114 102 41	12,740 13,973 7,914 5,666 4,952 543 5,683 114
Totals	4,702	21,146	11,910	51,585

In the manufacture of textile fabrics and dress, including cotton and woollen mills, boot and shoe factories, tailors and clothiers, dressmakers, &c., in 1891, there were 17,650 establishments and 80,662 employes. In 1881 there were 10,163 establishments and 60,617 employes. Here again will be noticed the greater increase in establishments in comparison with the increase in number of employes, the increase in establishments being 73 per cent. and in employes 33 per cent.

In the industries connected with paper, including printing establishments, the increase in the ten years is 48 per cent. in establishments, and 53 per cent. in the number of employes.

In the manufacture of machines, tools and implements the increase in the 10 years is nearly 30 per cent. for employes and the same for establishments.

The above analyses show—

1st. That while the gain in number of Industrial Establishments in Canada in 20 years has been 72 per cent., the gain during the last 10 years was 52 per cent., showing a great increase in 1881-91 as compared with the 1871-81 period.

2nd. That while the gain in number of employes in 20 years was 81.3 per cent., the gain in the last 10 years was 44 per cent., showing a greater proportionate increase in the 1881-91 period than in the 1871-81 period.

3rd. That the smaller provinces, relatively to Ontario and Quebec, have made greater increase, both in the number of establishments and of employes.

4th. That the provinces west of Lake Superior have increased their manufactures with great rapidity, British Columbia during the 10 years passing from fourth place to first place as the manufacturing province of the Dominion in proportion to population.

5th. That the Eastern Maritime Provinces have made great headway, New Brunswick standing second in the proportion of its population engaged in manufacturing.

6th. That every province shows marked increase in the number of Industrial Establishments, indicating that many new industries have been started, and that the development of our industrial life is not merely in the direction of old establishments taking larger proportions than they had in past years.

For the first time the capital employed has been divided into fixed and circulating capital.

The following table shows the value of machinery and tools employed in the Industrial Establishments of Canada:—

Ontario	\$38,295,158
Quebec	26,256,791
Nova Scotia	4,688,401
New Brunswick	5,478,924
Prince Edward Island	672,598
Manitoba	1,829,476
North West Territories	333,346
British Columbia	3,248,571
$\operatorname{Total} \ldots$	\$80,803,265

The number of steam engines has been obtained for the first time. Engaged in the work of driving the manufacturing establishments of the land, there are 9,873 steam engines, not including those employed in mines, in shipping affoat or in agricultural pursuits.

By Provinces, the number and horse power used is:-

	Number.	Horse power.
Ontario	5,811	$\overline{163,596}$
Quebec	2,285	66,287
Nova Scotia	686	22,309
New Brunswick	507	23,626
Prince Edward Island	106	$\cdot$ 2,056
Manitoba	179	6,894
North West Territories	58	1,614
British Columbia	241	11,990
Total	9,873	298,372

This gives an average of 30 horse power to the engine. In Belgium the average engine employed in manufacturing is 26 horse power.

Taking the locomotive at an average of 300 horse power, and the horse power of steamers as equivalent to their tonnage, we have the following as an approximation to the steam horse power employed in Canada.—

Factories	298,372
Mines	,
Shipping (steamboats)	205,632
Agriculture	10,000
Locomotives	540,000
Electrical	3,108
	1,073,991

## GEORGE JOHNSON,

Statistician

# RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1891.

### BULLETIN Nº 8.

#### DÉPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE.

Le bulletin n° 8 contient le premier rapport d'une série qui se rattache aux industries manufacturières du Canada.

Il se rapporte a au nombre total d'établissements industriels, b à la valeur des machines et des outils, c au nombre des employés et d au nombre des engins à vapeur.

Les mots "Etablissements Industriels" dont on se sert ici ne désignent aucunement l'industrie minière, soit en ce qui concerne le nombre de mineurs ou la force de vapeur employés dans ce genre d'industrie.

Le nombre total d'établissements industriels qui se trouvaient en Canada d'après les énumérateurs du recensement, pris en avril 1891, était de 75,765. En 1881, le nombre total était de 49,923, soit un accroissement durant les dix dernières années de 25,842, soit presque 52 pour 100.

Le nombre total des employés dans ces établissements, en 1891, se trouvait de 367,496, soit une augmentation durant les dix dernières années de 112,561, ce qui représente 44 pour 100.

Les employés de 1881 et 1891 se classent comme suit :-

				TATION.	
	1881.	1891.	Numérique.	Pour 100	
Hommes	193,945	270,764	76,819	39.6	
Femmes	41,542	70,262	28,720	69.0	
Garçons	14,181	19,421	5,240	36.7	
Filles	5,267	7,049	1,782	33.7	
*					
Total	254,935	367,496	112,561	44.15	

L'augmentation du nombre des femmes employées dans les établissements en question est relativement la plus considérable. Le développement des carrières ouvertes pour l'emploi des femmes au Canada comme dans les autres pays est l'un des traits distinctifs des dix dernières années.

Voici quelle est la proportion des hommes, des femmes, des garçons et des filles occupés dans nos fabriques et nos ateliers, en prenant pour base, chaque centaine d'employés à gage.

•	1881	1891
Hommes		$73 \cdot 67$
Femmes		$19 \cdot 12$
Garçons	$5 \cdot 56$	$5 \cdot 28$
Filles	$2 \cdot 08$	1.93
Total	<del></del>	100.00

Le tableau qui précède nous montre que les employés à gage ont à faire la plus grande somme de travail dans nos établissements industriels.

Les femmes, tout en ayant agrandi leur champ d'activité, sont encore bien loin en arrière de l'autre sexe.

En Ecosse, où les conditions de la vie sont à beaucoup d'égard semblables à celles du Canada, il y avait en 1881, 206 personnes du sexe masculin et 132 du sexe féminin dans une proportion de 338 employés des manufactures.

Au Canada, il y avait en 1881, 276 personnes du sexe masculin et 62 du sexe féminin dans une proportion de 338 employés des manufactures, tandis qu'en 1891 il y avait 266 personnes du sexe masculin contre 72 du sexe féminin.

Le nombre des personnes du sexe féminin employées dans les établissements industriels canadiens est de beaucoup inférieur au nombre du sexe féminin en Ecosse.

Le nombre de garçons et de filles âgés de moins de 16 ans a été réduit en Canada, mais non dans une grande mesure, durant la dernière décade.

Si nous prenons une période de 20 ans pour les quatre provinces, qui, en 1871, formaient la confédération, nous trouvons que le nombre d'établissements industriels dans Ontario, Québec, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick, s'élevait à 70,929 en 1891, lorsqu'en 1871 ce nombre n'était que 41,257. Ce qui indique un accroissement durant ce laps de temps de 29,672 établissements industriels, soit 72 pour 100.

Le nombre d'employés en 1871, était de 187,942, et en 1891, 342,661, soit une augmentation de 154,719, ou soit encore 81.2 pour 100 en 20 années.

Le recensement de 1891 indique que les nouvelles provinces qui sont entrées dans la confédération ont ajouté 4,836 établissements industriels, et ont accru le nombre des employés de 24,835.

Les nouvelles provinces ont ajouté à la force industrielle du pays dans la mesure de 6.38 au point de vue du nombre des établissements et dans la mesure de 6.80 au point de vue du nombre des employés. La proportion pour les différentes provinces en 1891, est comme suit:—

,	Etabli	issements.	Em	ployés.
Ontario	42·3 ]	our 100.	45.2	pour 100.
Québec		4.4	$31 \cdot 3$	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	$13 \cdot 7$		9 • 4	
Nouveau-Brunswick.	$7 \cdot 1$		. 7.3	"
Autres provinces	$6 \cdot 4$	"	$6 \cdot 8$	"
	100.0	-	100.0	- 1

Pour 1881, la proportion était comme suit:-

	Etab	lissements.	En	ıployés.
Ontario	46.0	pour 100.	46.4	pour 100.
Québec			33 • 6	"
Nouvelle-Ecosse		( (	$8 \cdot 0$	"
Nouveau-Brunswick.	$6 \cdot 2$	"	7.8	" "
Autres provinces	$5 \cdot 1$	66	$4 \cdot 2$	
Total	100 · (	 )	100 · 0	- )

La position qu'occupe chaque province vis-à-vis l'une de l'autre au point de vue des établissements industriels et des employés, pour 1881 et 1891, est représentée comme suit:—

	188	I.	1891.		
	Etablisse- ments.	Em- ployés.	Etablisse- ments.	Em- ployés.	
Ontario	23,058	118,308	32,028	165,335	
Québec	15,848	85,673	23,110	116,467	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	5,459	20,390	10,372	34,250	
Nouveau-Brunswick	3,117	19,922	5,419	26,609	
Autres provinces	2,441	10,642	4,836	24,835	

Les nouvelles provinces de la confédération ont fait des progrès rapides dans l'industrie.

L'Ile du Prince-Edouard comptait 5,767 employés en 1881, et 7,906 en 1891, soit une augmentation de 37 pour 100 en 10 ans.

Manitoba occupait 1921 employés en 1881 et 4,375 en 1891, soit une augmentation de 127 pour 100. Cet accroissement, bien qu'il soit réellement considérable, est relativement inférieur à l'augmentation de la population, ce qui sans doute, est dû au fait que la culture est plus attrayante dans la province des prairies que la fabrique et l'atelier.

Les territoires du Nord-Ouest employaient 83 personnes dans les établissements industriels en 1881 et 1,081 en 1891.

La Colombie-Anglaise avait 2871 employés en 1881, et 11,473 en 1891, soit une augmentation de 300 pour 100.

La proportion des employés, en prenant pour base le chiffre de 10,000, est comme suit pour la population totale.

Province.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	601	782
Québec	627	782
Nouvelle-Ecosse	452	760
Nouveau-Brunswick	620	828
Ile du Prince-Edouard	528	725
Manitoba	308	287
Colombie-Anglaise	580	1,175
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	19	162

Nous établissons ci-dessous quelques comparaisons pour montrer le développement d'importantes industries depuis dix années.

Il s'agit de la fabrication de substances alimentaires, animales et végétales, ce qui comprend les moulins à farine pour la moulure des grains, les boulangeries, les établissements de conserves de viandes, de fruits et végétaux; les fabriques de beurre et de fromage.

En 1891, l'on comptait 11,910 de ces établissements qui employaient 51,585 personnes.

En 1881, ces établissements étaient au nombre de 4,702, et n'occupaient que 21,146 personnes.

Voici la répartition par provinces:-

,	188	31.	1891.		
	Etablis- sements.	Em- ployés.	Etablis- sements.	Em- ployés.	
Ortario	2,177	7,587	. 3,384	12,740	
Québec	1,524	4,246	4,390	13,973	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	386	2,458	2,104	7,914	
Nouveau-Brunswick	315	-2,998	1,167	5,666	
He du Prince-Edouard	194	2,177	508	4,952	
Manitoba	28	121	114	543	
Colombie-Anglaise	72	1,546	102	5,683	
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.	6	13	41	114	
Totaux	4,702	21,146	11,910	51,585	

En ce qui concerne les tissus et les vêtements, y compris les fabriques de cotonnades et de lainages, de chaussures, y compris aussi les tailleurs et les marchands de drap, les modistes, etc., etc., nous voyons qu'en 1891, il y avait 17,650 établissements qui employaient 80,662 personnes.

En 1881, ces établissements étaient au nombre de 10,163, et employaient 60,617 personnes. On constate ici de nouveau que le nombre des établissements s'est accru dans une proportion plus grande que celle des employés. En effet, l'augmentation des établissements représente 73 pour 100, et celle des employés, 33 pour 100.

Dans les industries se rattachant au papier, y compris les imprimeries, l'augmentation pour les dix dernières années a été de 48 pour 100 dans le nombre des établissements, et de 53 pour 100 dans le nombre des employés.

En ce qui a trait à la fabrication des machines, des outils et des instruments, l'augmentation a été de près de 30 pour 100 dans le nombre des établissements et des employés pendant la dernière décade.

L'analyse ci-dessus indique, 1° que le nombre des établissements industriels en Canada, depuis 20 ans s'est accru de 72 pour 100 et durant les dix dernières années de 52 pour 100, ce qui montre une grande augmentation durant la décade de 1881 à 1891, comparée à celle de 1871 à 1881.

- 2° Que le nombre des employés durant la période en question de 20 années s'était accru de 81.2 pour 100, tandis que durant les dix dernières années, ce nombre s'est accru de 44 pour 100, ce qui accuse un accroissement comparativement plus considérable durant la période 1881–1891, que durant celle de 1871–1881.
- 3° Que les petites provinces ont fait de plus grands progrès relativement, qu'Ontario et Québec, au point de vue du nombre des établissements et des employés.
- 4° Que les provinces situées à l'est du lac Supérieur ont augmenté le nombre de leurs manufactures avec une grande rapidité. La Colombie-Anglaise qui occupait le quatrième rang est passée au premier, durant les dix dernières années, comme province manufacturière du Canada, en proportion de sa population.
- 5° Que les provinces maritimes de l'est ont également fait un grand pas dans la voie du progrès. Le Nouveau-Brunswick occupe le 2e rang au point de vue manufacturier en proportion de sa population.

· 6° Que chaque province montre une augmentation sensible dans le nombre des établissements industriels, ce qui prouve que plusieurs nouvelles industries ont été établies, et que le développement de notre activité industrielle ne s'applique pas seulement aux anciens établissements qui auraient pris de plus grandes proportions que par le passé.

Pour la première fois le capital employé a été divisé en capital permanent et capital en circulation.

Le tableau suivant indique la valeur des machines et des outils employés dans les établissements industriels du Canada.

Ontario	\$38,295,158
Québec	26,256,791
Nouvelle-Ecosse	4,688,401
Nouveau-Brunswick	5,478,924
Ile du Prince-Edouard	672,598
Manitoba	1,829,476
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	333,346
Colombie-Anglaise	3,248,571
Total	\$80,803,265

Les renseignements, quant au nombre de machines à vapeur, ont été obtenus pour la première fois. Le nombre de machines à vapeur employées pour faire fonctionner les établissements manufacturiers dans le pays est de 9,873, non compris cependant celles employées dans les mines, la navigation et pour l'agriculture.

Le tableau suivant donne le nombre de machines à vapeur, et leur force de cheval, pour les différentes provinces.

)	Nombre.	Force de Cheval.
Ontario	5,811	163,596
Québec	2,285	66,287
Nouvelle-Ecosse	686	22,309
Nouveau-Brunswick	507	23,626
Ile du Prince-Edouard	106	2,056
Manitoba	179	6,894
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	58	1,614
Colombie-Anglaise	241	11,990
Total	9,873	298,372

Cela donne en moyenne une force de trente chevaux pour chaque engin. En Belgique, la force moyenne employée dans les manufactures est de vingt-six chevaux.

En prenant pour la locomotive une force moyenne de trois cents chevaux, et pour les "Steamers" une force équivalente à leur tonnage, nous arrivons au calcul approximatif suivant, de la force de chevaux employée, et représentant celle de la vapeur.

Manufactures	298,372
Mines	
Navigation (bateau à vapeur)	•
Agriculture	10,000
Locomotives	
Electrique	3,108
Total	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$

#### GEORGE JOHNSON,

Statisticien.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

			<del></del>	<del></del>
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	• Employés.	Horse Power'of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery.	٠			
Printing and Publishing	8	89,270	134	72
Arms and Ammunition.			<b>,</b>	
Gunpowder MillsGunsmiths	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \end{array}$ .	12,750 1,350	36 3	70
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Boiler Works	1 99 8 23	6,000 44,980 213,270 14,750	18 171 322 147	18 39 512
Carriage and Hurness.	•		<u> </u> 	1
Carriage MakingHarness and Saddlery	16 8	11,730 7,000	59 28	27
Ships and Boats.				
Ship BuildingBoat Building	6 14	2,720 7,320	107 62	15
Houses and Buildings.				
Lime KilnsSash, Door and Blind Factories	9 12	10,960 336,500	59 63 <b>0</b>	918
Furniture.				
Cabinet and Furniture	23	56,510	235	460
Textile Fabrics.	,			
Woollen Mills Boots and Shoes Tailors and Clothiers	1 39 53	12,000 8,090 15,990	15 79 315	15
Animal Food.				
Meat CuringFish Canning	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,550 221,500	14 5, <b>4</b> 64	674
Vegetable Food.				
Bakeries Confectioneries Flour and Grist Mills Vinegar Factories	26 9. 24 2	30,910 13,150 119,295 6,500	93 25 78 9	40 3 386 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

		<del></del>		
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Drinks and Stimulants.			:	
Ærated Waters Breweries Sugar Refinèry Tobacco Work Cigar Factories	7 18 1 2 12	21,080 55,400 95,000 2,000 19,700	23 58 70 4 107	19 112 400
Animal Matters.		,		
Trunk and Valise Soap and Candle Factories Tanneries	1 3 5	2,000 5,800 12,100	5 13 28	30 33 90
Vegetable Matters.				
Coopering	9 67 3 18	1,485 944,631 1,200 5,575	19 1,556 5 69	6,86 <b>5</b> 20
Lighting.				
Electric Light	3 <b>4</b>	261,698 353,000	60 3 <b>3</b>	39 <b>5</b> <b>2</b> 3
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Marble and Stone Cutting Pottery:	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 1 \\ 17 \end{array}$	4,100 13,000 63,870	50 30 482	120 235
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Watchmaking and jewelery	16	9,270	30	
Other Metals.				
Smelting Works	1	60,000	15	90
Other Industries	131,	73,567	713	292
Totals for the Province	755	3,248,571	11,473	1,190

21 MANITOBA.

1117111				
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery.				
Bookbinding Printing and Publishing Engraving and Lithographing	2 24 4	3,800 140,750 1,775	18 269 4	121
Arms and Ammunition.				
Gunsmithing	1	. 2,500	2	
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Engine Building	1 1 245 11 1 48	8,000 4,900 65,610 73,283 5,500 19,584	6 32 359 266 6 128	75 15 79 266 6
Curriages and Harness.				
Carriage Making Harness and Saddlery	23 <b>53</b>	7,965 7,890	64 140	10
Ships and Boats.		•		
Boat Building	2	550	3	3
Houses and Building.				
Lime KilnSash, Door and Blind Factory	63	1,272 16,450	128 70	111
Furniture.				
Cabinet and Furniture	21	6,545	57	. 22
Chemicals.				
Chemical Establishments	2	2,200	. 3	
Textile Fabrics and Dress.				• •
Woollen Mills	50	18,500 10,620 8,540 1,350	20 78 291 34	60
Fibrous Material.				
Tents and Awnings	3	3,550	37	

22
MANITOBA.—Continued.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Animal Food.				
Meat Curing	8 8 23	3,815 16,050 11,025	21 30 45	16 82 99
Vegetable Food.				,
Bakeries	2 <b>5</b> 50	24,347 424,340	101 346	40 2,594
Drinks and Stimulants.		ļ		
Ærated Waters Breweries Coffee and Spice Mill	3 9 1	7,000 66,000 5,000	11 114 5	10 423 10
Animal Matters.		† 		<u> </u>
Tallow Refinery Soap and Candle Works	$rac{1}{2}$	1,000 6,1 <b>00</b>	$\frac{2}{14}$	7 15
Vegetable Matters.				
Paper Mill Saw Mills Planing Mills Carpenters and Joiners	1 31 6 69	30,000 104,950 14,400 34,566	18 527 40 261	96 <b>9</b> 99 135
Lighting.	!			
Electric Light. Gas Works.	$\frac{2}{1}$	29,000 517,000	16 28	625 600
Stone, Clay and Glass				'
Brick and Tile Works	11	13,575	134	185
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.	•			. • •
Watchmaking and Jewelery	16	5,650	. 30	******
Other Metuls.		,	],	
Wire Works	1	25,000	20	45
Other Industries	150	79,524	599	145
Totals for the Province	1,029	1,829,476	4,375	6,894

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery.				
Bookbinding Printing and Publishing	1 38	800 183,085	400	182
Musical Instruments.				<u> </u>
Musical Instruments	2	<b>4</b> 50,	11	
Carving, &c.				
Carving and Gilding	1 2	16 11,000	1 26	70
Arms and Ammunition.				
Gunsmithing	• 4	1,050	5	6
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural Implements Saw and File Cutting Washing Machines and Wringers Blacksmithing Edged Tools Boiler Works Foundries and Machine Shop Brass Foundries Tinsmithing Type Foundry Nail and Tack Factories	744 4 2 46 3 75	50 10,000 	9 1 904 39 25 898 113 215 2 115	40 56 12 15 1,474 90
Carriages and Harness.				
Carriage MakingRolling StockHarness and Saddlery	.}  I	42,017 50,000 10,273	463 108 160	170
Ships and Boats.				
Ship Building  Boat Building  Block Making  Masts and Spars	. 8	3,720 2,745 1,550	. 422 77 25 6	
Houses and Buildings.				
Lime Kilns Sash, Door and Blind Factories	27	3,988 50,900	324 181	35 320

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Furniture.				
Cabinet and Furniture	55 1 1 9	25,720 600 150 1,085	227 6 -1 18	268 20
Chemicals.				
Chemical Establishments  Dyeing and Scouring  Baking Powder & Flavoring Extracts.  Paint and Varnish Works  Salt Works	11 3 1 9	2,100 50,900 400 4,895 200	23 23 3 28 2	3 <b>0</b>
Textile Fobrics and Dress.		_	j	
Woollen Cloth Boots and Shoes Tailoring and Clothing Furriers and Hatters Shirt, Collar and Tie Making Cotton Mills	279 337 225 4 8 5	34,239 65,282 19,879 2,400 3,102 1,846,000		80 35 2,100
Fibrous Materials.				
Rope and Twine Works	2 5	105,500 312	76 16	260
Animal Food.				
Meat Curing. Fish Curing. Fish Canning. Cheese Factories. Creamery.	52 745 103 10	4,834 65,748 28,866 4,010 650	108 2,616 2,163 22 4	30 8 30 23 6
Vegetable Food.				
Bakeries Confectionery Flour and Grist Mills Fruit Canning Vinegar Works	52 4 188 10 2	35,545 19,650 154,665 3,700 3,250	211 137 291 108 6	55 55 <b>729</b> 25 8,
Drinks and Stimulants.				
Ærated Waters Breweries Coffee and Spice Mills Cigar Factories r.	13 4 2 2	20,995 10,000 1,400 1,300	35 26 5 91	44 88 12
Sugar Refinery	4	150,000	100	100

25 NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

		······································		
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Emp¹oyés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Animal Matters.				
Tanneries  Soap and Candle Factories  Trunk and Valise  Glue Factory  Broom and Brush Factories	55 5 8 1 4	50,905 16,500 1,623 800 10,000	249 30 23 3 106	506 52 25 30 45
Vegetable Matters.				
Basket Making Cooperages Paper Bag and Box Making Paper Mill Saw Mills Planing and Moulding Mills	5 114 4 1 495 9	120 2,244 3,250 900 1,117,070 26,250	14° 151 49 2 6,821 76	11,232 240
Lighting .				
Gas WorksElectric Light	<b>4</b> 6	94,000 116, <b>3</b> 05	63 52	400 879
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Brick and Tile Works  Potteries Marble and Stone Cutting	19 2 30	17,345 1,500 26,692	255 35 193	273 30 268
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Gold and Silversmithing Watchmaking and Jewelery	3 35	1,530 8,985	3 59	35
Other Metals.				
Smelting Works	1	25,000	140	224
Other Industries	1,200	381,740	2,996	2,813
Total for the Province	5,419	5,478,924	26,609	23,626

NOVA SCOTIA.

	<del> </del>			
XAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery.			i !	
Book Binding	$51 \\ 2$	5,600 136,950 13	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 422 \\ 2 \end{array}$	156
Musical Instruments.				
Musical Instruments	10	3,870	· <b>4</b> 4	20
Ĉarving, &c.				
Wood Turning	24	43,140	214	260
Arms and Ammunition.				
Gunpowder Mill	1	25,000	37	20
Machines, Tools and Implements.			<b>.</b>	
Blacksmithing Agricultural Implements Edged Tools Boiler Making Foundries and Machine Shops Iron and Brass Fitting Foundries Brass Foundry Tin and Sheet Iron Works Furnaces, Stoves and Heaters	1,051 10 ·6 7 52 3 1 87	94,536 11,550 61,350 26,500 292,950 8,700 800 29,000 1,000	1,389 41 191 116 819 20 3 247	48 56 140 104 852 10 5
Carriages and Harness.				
Carriage Making Harness and Saddlery	346 98	46,768 10,750	634 <b>18</b> 4	93
Ships and Boats.				
Ship Building.  Boat Building.  Block Making.  Masts and Spars	76 178 20 5	29,055 9,301 9,430 1,300	1,547 243 42 17	311 35 33
Houses and Building.				
Lime Kilns	42 2 67	2,55 <b>7</b> 200 93,394	161 8 324	50 888
Furniture.		]		
Cabinet and Furniture Mattress Making Picture Framing	89 2 18	89,276 60 690	588 $2$ $21$	384

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

		<del> </del>	<del></del>	
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Chemicals.	,	;		
Chemical Establishment  Dyeing and Scouring  Superphosphate Works  Baking Powder & Flavouring Extract Paint and Varnish Works	12 9 4 1 5	1,570 2,460 3,600 1,300 14,410	33 11 9 3 36	21 32 80
Textile Fabrics and Dress.		1		
Cotton Mills	2 46 560 336 7	$283,988 \\ 163,156 \\ 73,165 \\ 43,808 \\ 12,470$	$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ 664 \\ 1,252 \\ 2,112 \\ \hline 59 \end{array}$	800 795 61 25
Fibrous Materials.				
Rope and Twine Works	· 1	$200,000 \\ 1,857$	31 <b>6</b> 91	400
Animal Food.				,   .
Meat CuringFish CuringFish Canning	1,622	8,081 77,624 53,555 7,545	$\begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 4,007 \\ 2,909 \\ & 25 \end{array}$	19 25 129 92
Veyetable Food.				
BakeriesConfectionery	208	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,103 \\ 53,166 \\ 123,759 \\ 2,211 \end{array} $	148 316 300 14	45 748
Drinks and Stimulants.				
Ærated Waters	$\begin{array}{c c} & 23 \\ & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	37,219 100,742 53,000 436,000 18,800	86 105 26 212 58	12 56 67 908 10
Animal Matters.		1		
Broom and Brush Factories	$\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	1,615 2,405 4,710 48,165	30 39 16 346	6 14 4 666
Vegetable Matters.  Cooperages	566	30,949 1,075	812	176

NOVA SCOTIA.—Concluded.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools.	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Vegetable Matters.—Con.		 		
Packing Case Factories Saw Mills Planing and Moulding Mills Carpenters and Joiners	15 1,163 28 597	2,015 780,088 33,825 67,737	18 4,704 139 1,258	20 6,938 293 89
Lighting.				
Electric Light	7 4	246,700 15,000	56 73	1,300 30
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Brick and Tile Works  Potteries.  Marble and Stone Cutting.  Glass Works	33 4 44 2	14,149 1,850 30,421 10,000	. 268 16 311 125	192 <sup>-</sup> 10 123 35
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				1
Watchmaking and Jewelery  Other Metals.	67	19,425	152	
Smelting Works	3	73,800	544	2,415
All Other Industries	2,267	487,143	4,490	2,185
Totals fo: the Province	10,372	4,688,401	34,250	22,309

29 ONTARIO.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery. Book Binding	41	199,850	795	. 80
Book Binding  Stationery  Engraving and Lithographing  Printing and Publishing	3 <b>25</b> <b>5</b> 59	16,000 212,490 1,835,287	90 464 , 4,694	45. <b>1</b> 54 1,791
Musical Instruments.	,			
Musical Instruments Piano Actions	60 3	187,954 6,20 <b>0</b>	1,974 34	1,242: 5
Carving, &c.				
Carving and Gilding Press Stamp and Die Works Wood Turning	8 14 65	1,053 19,375 65,634	11 48 251	30 548
Optical Instruments, &c.				
Mathematical Instruments	2	1,500	7	4
Arms and Ammunition.				
Gunpowder Mill	1 27	800 15,650	5 3 <b>5</b>	7
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural Implements Cutlery	130 • 9	790,285	3,373 17 339	3,(89 12 155
Furnaces, Stoves and Heaters Edged Tools	17	88,551 223,393	452	264
Foundries and Machine Shops	336	2,286,479 393,044	$\begin{array}{c c} 6,161 \\ 1,232 \end{array}$	5,368 513
Engine Building Iron and Brass Fitting	31	220,100	672	446
Boiler Works	12	95,960 582,894	166 5,321	190 274
Blacksmithing Tin and Sheet Iron Works	4,049 823	447,225	2,504	35 <b>9</b>
Type Foundries	4	35,800 2,900	64	30
Pattern and Mould	22	25,125 44,050	130 129	81 85
Ships and Boats.				
Ship Building Boat Building	15 109	63,000 28,598	597 259	3 <b>97</b> 63

30 ONTARIO.—Continued.

	····			
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Carriages, &c.		<u>;</u>		
Carriage Making	1,562 906 3 10	637,081 136,582 17,200 271,041	5,096 1,850 111 1,681	1,984 400 40 861
Houses and Buildings.				
Lime Kilns Cement Mills Sash, Door and Blind Factories	$505 \\ 12 \\ 321$	37,672 61,385 719,154	1,005 115 2,355	66 320 5,795
Furniture.				ļ i
Mattress Making	30 21 100 1 696	19,893 10,347 17,160 10,000 629,296	172 77 181 130 4,698	95 42 23 60 3,361
Chemicals.				
Chemical Establishments Dyeing and Scouring Works Superphosphate Works Paint and Varnish Works Salt Works Baking Powder & Flavoring Extracts.	82 36 5 32 19 15	129,430 44,915 10,300 30,775 64,300 42,760	397 188 46 179 244 122	166 79 140 - 109 496 107
Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Woollen Mills  Boot and Shoe Factories.  Tailors and Clothiers  Hatters and Furriers  Hosiery  Shirt, Collar and Tie Making  Cotton Mills  Fibrous Materials.	301 2,320 2,110 83 35 53 9	2,189,705 390,679 267,335 78,180 133,770 82,365 1,760,000	5,174 4,396 12,845 1,050 563 1,201 2,495	4,768 299 48 102 14 195 2,265
Rope and Twine Works	12	142,060	242	442
Sail MakingTent and Awning	3 20	400 27,030	9 147	•••••
Animal Food.		·		
Meat Curing	296 71 45 892	125,401 70,689 33,347 485,523	947 338 132 1,922	325 175 209 <b>4,</b> 603

, <del></del>				
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools.	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Veyetable Food.		'	į	
Bakeries Fruit and Vegetable Canning Confectionery Dried Fruits and Vegetables Flour and Grist Mills Pickle Making Vinegar Works	789 28 129 35 1,075 7	282,567 74,570 156,504 19,075 4,451,024 2,251 65,200	2,433 1,798 1,177 350 3,442 23 178	285 475 186 18 <b>20</b> ,687 16 198
Drinks and Stimulants.			•	
Ærated Waters. Breweries. Distilleries. Maltsters. Coffee and Spice Mills. Tobacco Works. Cigar Factories.	82 82 7 5 15 11 62	141,534 646,105 229,500 5,000 27,865 29,900 41,065	233 1,049 378 43 90 576 952	167 1,721 736 83 183 125
Animal Matters.				
Tallow Refineries	3 6 54 2 22 32 32 232	1,200 11,700 46,000 9,000 72,627 75,330 268,899	5 50 514 16 530 236 1,631	79 196 6 406 379 3,132
l egetable Matters.				
Cooperages	23 16 1,895 232 4	148,712 6,400 40,750 625,597 5,415,834 566,615 49,000 7,125 234,704	1,660 40 434 688 23,894 1,945 163 51 2,830	1,774 10 41 1,043 52,434 5,297 156 78 507
Lighting .			1	
Electric Light.  Gas Works  Oil Refineries  Lamps and Chandeliers		723,927 1,195,132 516,510 10,000	286 317 270 23	2,541 2,398 1,725
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Paving Materials	4	27,800	222	55

32
ONTARIO.—Concluded.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Brick and File Works Terra Cotta Works Potteries Marble and Stone Cutting Glass Works	460 4 58 286 4	500,779 102,500 23,377 104,233 21,200	3,774 130 170 1,556 265	4,554 320 42 499 55
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.			•	
Gold and Silversmithing Watchmaking and Jewelery Electro-Plating	362 7	1,000 221,355 62,525	7 943 174	41 13 <b>8</b>
Other Metals.				
Wire Works		158,357 275,4 <b>7</b> 3	43 <b>0</b> 1,188	418 1, <b>9</b> 94
'All Other Industries	7,389	4,031,515	28,233	15,670
Totals for the Province	32,028	38,295,158	165,335	163,5 <b>9</b> 6

33 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

·				
NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engines.
Books and Stationery.				
Printing and Publishing	5 3	35,885 7,600	.100 12	21 5
Carving, &c.				!
Wood Turning	5	267	5	
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural Implements	10 375 9 23	3,905 33,440 10,820 7,750	31 416 69 60	10 19 45
Carriages and Harness.				,
Carriage Making Harness and Saddlery	92 36	9,655 1,931	143 55	2
Ships and Boats.				
Ship BuildingBoat Building	8 23	1,200 512	99 <b>45</b>	
Houses and Buildings.				
Lime Kilns	207 <b>9</b>	5,212 11,350	237 44	60
Furniture.				
Cabinet and FurniturePicture Framing	19 2	16,605 130	92	69
Chemicals.	:			
Chemical Establishments	4	133	. 6	
Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Woollen Cloth	51 173 118	29,040 13,033 9,833	129 226 422	90 6
Fibrous Materials.				
Sail Making	8	815	14	
Animal Food.				1
Meat Curing	27	3,470	149	5

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Continued.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Animal Food.—Con.				
Fish Canning Fish Curing Cheese Factories	98 254 4	55,883 36,338 1,675	2,186 1,410 13	19
Vegetable Food.				
Bakeries	8 5 112	2,560 1,000 100,174	18 14 162	12
Drinks and Stimulants.			·	
Ærated Waters	$\begin{matrix} 3\\1\\2\end{matrix}$	2,500 $7,000$ $13,250$	13 10 48	16
Animal Matters.				
Soap and Candle Factories	$\frac{2}{30}$	800 8,815	$\frac{4}{52}$	40 108
Vegetable Matter.				
Basket Making Starch and Blue Works Cooperages Saw Mills Carpenters and Joiners	12 6 34 171 276	38 17,000 1,377 96,462 19,689	33 55 49 344 320	140 
Lighting.				
Electric Light	$\frac{2}{1}$	22,000 21,000	. 8 5	160 25
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Brick and Tile Making Pottery Marble and Stone Cutting	17 1 7	2,391 500 860	84 4 26	4
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Watch Making and Jewelery	10	3,424	13	
All Other Industries	414	55,276	679	189
Totals for the Province	2,677	672,598	7,906	2,056

35 QUEBEC.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engines.
Books and Stationery.	ļ			
Bookbinding Printing and Publishing Engraving and Lithographing	26 97 16	178,120 945,493 128,340	434 1,575 275	62 803 76
Musical Instruments.				
Musical Instruments	16	21,750	170	105
Carving, &c.				
Carving and Gilding Wood Turning Press, Stamp and Die Works	$\begin{array}{c c} & 10 \\ & 29 \\ & 7 \end{array}$	7,330 51,469 23,000	77 288 79	25 400 4
Arms and Ammunition.		<b>.</b> 	,	
Gunpowder Mills Gunsmithing Cartridge Making	4   8   3	121,000 4,600 124,000	224 23 271	340
Machines, Tools and Implements.				
Agricultural Implements	13 2 6 2,726 155 6 7 1 616 1	127,426 26,900 79,500 25,000 14,350 360,795 1,444,670 20,400 133,850 4,000 287,116 50,000 237,500 28,950	440 64 191 19 88 3,371 4,024 83 470 14 1,827 36 625 144	508 49 191 30 36 151 2,315 110 396 40 280 
Carriages and Harness.				
Carriage Making Invalid and Baby Carriages Rolling Stock Saddlery and Harness Whip Factories.	1,136 1 4 364 2	282,839 3,000 495,000 67,475 5,500	2,564 28 3,111 616 44	1,164 3
Ships and Boats.				
Ship Building  Boat Building  Block Making  Masts and Spars	10 112 1 8	69,800 8,007 2,300 -25,700	367 135 8 22	118 6

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Houses and Buildings.	İ		<del></del>	
Lime Kilns	277 5 157	26,611 60,070 508,320	588 120 2,064	180 2,531
Furniture.				ŕ
Cabinetware and Furniture Picture Framing Safe and Vault Works	374 35 6	191,283 13,565 14,615	1,245 145 50	703 20 18
Chemicals.				
Chemical Establishments.  Dyeing and Scouring.  Superphosphate Works.  Baking Powder & Flavoring Extracts.  Paints and Varnish Works.	23 19 3 6 25	$\begin{array}{r} 68,977 \\ 6,551 \\ 10,000 \\ 1,215 \\ 145,257 \end{array}$	444 59 43 86 293	51 26 10 401
Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Woollen Mills. Boots and Shoes. Tailors and Clothiers. Hatters and Furriers. Cotton Mills. Hosiery. Shirt, Collar and Tie Factories. Paper Collar Factories.	162 1,905 1,051 91 5 20 95	$\begin{array}{c} 994,887 \\ 787,558 \\ 158,925 \\ 91,180 \\ 2,225,981 \\ 9,668 \\ 155,890 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$	2,018 $11,252$ $5,956$ $1,320$ $3,323$ $109$ $1,762$ $150$	1,101 $1,176$ $150$ $150$ $2,250$ $10$ $324$ $30$
Fibrous Materials.				
Rope and Twine Works	٠ 4	83,700	130	95
Animal Food.		·		
Meat Curing Fish Curing Fish Canning Creameries. Cheese Factories	85 1,883 35 112 ,618	43,308 221,510 43,600 174,675 252,926	230 6,976 970 251 973	143 992 4,481
Vegetable Food.				
Maccaroni and Vermicelli Bakeries Confectionery Flour and Grist Mills Pickle Making Vinegar Works Fruit and Vegetable Canning	1 686 89 863 4 5	2,000 200,745 167,799 1,539,118 7,036 9,900 5,130	20 1,672 821 1,617 46 107 290	87 246 255 2,483 10 98 47

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Drinks and Stimulants.				
Ærated Waters. Breweries. Coffee and Spice Mills. Sugar Refineries Tobacco Works. Cigar Factories.	32 25 7 4 20 34	491,980 302,476 29,075 1,165,000 236,175 70,625	$\begin{array}{c} 252 \\ 503 \\ 62 \\ 1,545 \\ 1,419 \\ 2,028 \end{array}$	139 459 80 720 286 36
Animal Matter.				
Broom and Brush Factories Trunk and Valise Factories Belting and Hose Soap and Candle Works Tanneries  Vegetable Matter.	23 13 4 45 354	8,891 20,635 58,000 60,805 347,751	121 213 127 204 1,956	12 117 107 181 2,817
Cooperages	1	$\begin{array}{r} 49,391 \\ 7,200 \\ 65,304 \\ 5,000 \\ 1,260,800 \\ 32,550 \\ 2,473,857 \\ 139,865 \\ 762,125 \\ \end{array}$	480 42 473 20 1,396 254 13,943 438 4,916	$ \begin{array}{r} 195 \\ 25 \\ 150 \\ 30 \\ 1,895 \\ 71 \\ 22,124 \\ 1,285 \\ 898 \end{array} $
Lighting.				
Electric Light	8 5 9 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 85,600 \\ 1,577,300 \\ 1,849 \\ 24,200 \end{array}$	20 645 77 55	45 104 6 5
Stone, Clay and Glass.				
Brick and Tile Works	129 13 116 6	134,617 45,350 136,566 13,040	$\begin{array}{r} 1,655 \\ 272 \\ 1,611 \\ 543 \end{array}$	550 84 236 24
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.		•	:	100
Gold and Silversmithing Watchmaking and Jewelery Electro Plating  Other Metals.	17 141 3	11,990 264,465 15,000	32 429 65	48 34
Wire Works	10	301,750 2,000	411	514
All other Industries	3,484	2,813,379	14,404	6,161
Totals for the Province	23,110	26,256,791	116,467	66,287

38 NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Books and Stationery.				
Printing and Publishing Engraving and Lithographing	7	23,796 600	46 1	39
Machines, Tools and Implements.	[ ] 			
BlacksmithingFoundries and Machine Shops Tin and Sheet Iron Works.	· 106 2 18	18,752 18,460 13,350	122 55 26	16 20
Carriages and Harness.				
Harness and Saddlery Carriage Making	16 8	2,392 3,450	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 17 \end{array}$	
Houses and Buildings				
Lime Kilns	44 6	$1,275 \\ 9,350$	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 22 \end{array}$	70 ,
Furniture.			ļ	£
Cabinet Ware and Furniture	4	700	10	******
Textile Fabrics and Dress.			·	
Woollen Mill Boot and Shoe Factories Tailoring	1 13 19	8,000 2,590 2,655	12 13 51	25
Animal Food.				
Meat Curing	3 3 4	$\begin{array}{c} 2,775 \\ 2,895 \\ 2,300 \end{array}$	23 8 7	26 20
Vegetable Food.		4		
BakeriesFlour and Grist Mills	13 18	1,400 80,585	16 60	390
Drinks and Stimulants.			 	
Ærated Waters	1	1,000	1	6
Vegetable Matters.				
Saw Mills	$\begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 2 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$	87,120 7,500 4,120	$\begin{bmatrix} 269 \\ 14 \\ 72 \end{bmatrix}$	603 150

. \$9 NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—Concluded.

NAME OF INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Tools. \$	Employés.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
Lighting.	2	26,000	6	215
Stone, Clay and Glass.		. 20,000		
Brick and Tile Works	8	5,175	66	34
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Watchmaking and Jewelery	7	2,025	7	
All other Industries	25	5,081	59	***************************************
Totals for N. W. T	375	333,346	1,081	1,614

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